The elequent opinion of the late Justice Miller in "ex parte Yarborough," reasserting this view, is spread out in the minority report, and deserves the attention of every thoughtful citizen. Its closing passages are these:

If this Government is enything more than a more aggregation of delegated agents of other States and governments, each of which is superior to the general Govern ment, it must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption. If it has not this power it is left helpless before the two great natural and bistorical enemies of all republics, open violence and insidious corruption.

Will it be denied that it is in the power of that body Will it be dealed that it is in the power of that body to provide lews for the proper conduct of those elections? To provide, if necessary, the officers who shall conduct them and make return of the result? And, especially, to provide in an election held under its own authority for security of life and limb to the voter while in the exercise of this function. Can it be doubted that Congress can by law protect the act of voting, the place where it is done, and the man who votes from personal violence or innidation and the election itself from corruption and

If this he so, and it is not doubted, are such powers anat this de so, and it is not doubted, are such powers an-nulled because an election for State officers is held at the same time and place! Is it may less important that the election of members of Congress should be the fre-choice of all the electors because State officers are to be elected at the same time?

These questions answer themselves; and it is only be-cause the Congress of the United States, through long habits and long years of forbearance, has, in deference and respect to the State, refrained from the exercise of these powers that they are now doubted.

But when, in the pursuance of a new demand for action, that body, as It did in the cases just enumerated, finds it necessary to make additional laws for the free, the purs. and the safe exercise of this right of voting, they stand upon the same ground and are to be upheld for the same

If this were conceded, the importance to the General Government of having the actual elections—the voting for those members—tree from force and fraud is not diminished by the circumstance that the qualification of the voter is determined by the law of the State where he votes. It equally affects the Government; it is as in-dispensable to the proper discharge of the great function of dating for that Government that those who are to control this legislation shall not owe their elections to bribery or violence, whether the class of persons who shall ote is determined by the law of the State or by the law of the United States, or by their united result.

If the Government of the United States has within it-

constitutional domain no authority to provide against these evils. If the very sources of power may be poisoned by corruption or controlled by violence and outrage without legal restraint, then, indeed, is the country in danger, and its best powers, its highest purposes, the hopes which it impires, and the love which enshrines it, are at the mercy of the combinations of these who respect no right but brute force, on the one hand, and unprincipled cor ruptionists on the other. "SUNSET" COX'S APPROVAL.

Referring to the fact that heretofere there have been several investigations by Congress into the operation of these laws, especially in New-York City, the report quotes from the reports of Demoeratic Congressional committees commending them and the manner of their execution. The most notable of these was the report of "Sunset" Cox's committee in 1877. Mr. Cox was not only a Democrat, but a Tammany Democrat and a New-Yorker, and his remarkable declarations approving the laws and showing how they worked to prevent fraud and to assure an honest election are held to be a complete answer to the outery at this time of men who do not dare to take testimony on the subject.

But the most interesting part of the minority report is that which deals with the State election laws in Senthern States, whence comes the noisiest demand for the repeal of the Federal laws. It is pointed out that if the Federal laws are reded, the effect will be to relegate the conduct of National elections absolutely to the State authorities. It is therefore pertinent to inquire what these State laws are, and how they are likely to operate to prevent the frauds and wrongs as to which it is desired that the National Government shall give itself no concern. In the Northern States it is shown that there has always been a close and fairly unpartisan supervision of elections; that many laws have there been recently passed applying the Australian ballot system to all elections, securing the elector in the perfectly secret exercise of his right of franchise, and providing for election officers from both parties. Little or nothing of such a system is allowed in the States whose representatives at Washington are most active in demanding the pend-New-England town meeting and the Northern and Western primary system is wanting, and it is most departure from their ancient ones, and were adopted after the War of the Rebellion, and when, by means of murders, intimidation, Ku-klux outrage and White League iniquity, that element of their population had seized power whose purposewas voiced in the astonishing declaration of Mr. Hemphill on the floor of the List Congress: "We must rule the South or leave it, and, by God, we will not leave it?" New-England town meeting and the Northern and

SOUTHERN ELECTION LAWS.

The election laws of the Southern States are charged with this spirit. Whatever their form, their effect is the same. The election officers hold their places, not by the choice of the people of their several communities, but by the appointment of a central authority. They are not responsible of a central authority. They are not responsible for the performance of their duties to the people they live among, but to the Governor, or the State Legislature, or to some sort of supervising commission appointed by the Governor or the Legislature. Earely is there any provision which requires the appointment of polling officers from both the political parties, and in practice they are generally all Democrats, and everywhere there is a prescription as to the qualification of voters through tests which those applying them have if always in their power to make or withhold as they please. In every Southern State, without exception, the scheme of the law is worked out with unserapulous care and precision. It removes the officers in charge of the pelis from all local supervision, from all responsibility to the people. It gives them, or the selection of them, which amounts to the same thing, all to the Democratic party, and in one form or another it creates a machinery by means of which these officers are enabled to enfranchise and disfranchise electors, to receive and reject votes, and to make up returns substantially as they please. Taking up the law of State after State, the minority report exposes this purpose and the means by which it is accomplished. It notes that the present Federal law, mildly supervisorial as its provisions are, is the only bar that remains in the way of this shameless engine of electoral fraud. It declares that the Republican party will never consent to have this one has removel, and adverting to the occasion into which this question has been thrust, it concludes with these just remarks:

At this hour of the Nation's peril, when the laberer, for the performance of their duties to the people

At this hour of the Nation's peril, when the laborer, no longer "workworn," is anxiously searching, not for an increase of wages of an opportunity to better a condi-tion until recently enjoyed, but fairly begging for a chance to carn a bore living; when capital is nervously seeking, not for new ventures or problable employment, but to escape impending disaster—at such a time to huri the brand of partisan discussion into this, which shou be a careful, intelligent, conscientious and patriotic (x-amination of serious financial and economic conditions by great legislative body, is an occasion for profound

This discussion will light up no forges, will o no mines, will set no spindles in motion, will bring neither food, raiment nor hope to the needy. Our peoall over this broad land are now hereically, beir whole strength, and with a judgment and temper truly commendable as well as remarkable, battling with evils which are upon them; in this condition to place upon them this additional burden is, in the pudgment of the minority, not only ill-advised, but entirely without justification. We carnestly protest against it. The responsibility for precipitating this present struggle upon the country is with the majority, and them alone.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

MANY BILLS AFFECTING BOTH ORGANIZA-TIONS.

NOT ALL OF THEM WILL GET THROUGH CON-GRESS, HOWEVER-A DECISION THAT MAY REDUCE PREMIUMS ON WARSHIPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 24.—About fifty bills relating, in one form or another, to officers and men in duced in Congress. It is learned that several other bills of an important character will shortly be presented which will swell the number to about sixty or seventy. Most of the bills so far introduced are similar to or identical with those sidered by previous Congresses. Some of these have much merit, and as they involve the expenditure of little money their chances of passage

are good. Many of the proposed measures, however, either lack merit, or contemplate such an increase in | bought by Mr. Walbaum, As he was quietly munch the appropriation bills as to invite failure. Of the bills which deserve favorable consideration. one introduced by Schator Manderson, embodying his progressive views relating to an increase in the efficiency of the artillery and infantry is catitled to special attention. It provides for seven instead of five regiments of artillery, and that the number of officers shall be increased so as to make each regiment contain one colonel, one lieutenantcolonel, three majors, twelve captains, eleven first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants and such number of companies as the President may direct. It is not proposed to increase the number of infantry regiments, but the number of officers in each regiment is to be greater, and contain one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, twelve captains, ten first lieutenants and ten second lieu-

The enlisted men of the Army have caused to be introduced a bill authorizing them to retire after twenty-five years' service. Other bills, relating to a reorganization of the Hospital Corps, to amendments of laws relating to courts-martial proceedings, and to the limitation to the grade of captain of the selection of officers for certain positions in the staff departments, also deserve favorable consideration.

MANY NAVAL MEASURES.

The bills relating to the Navy are also numerous. Like some of those affecting the Army, several of the naval measures have conspicuous merit. In this class are the bills for the relief of Assistant Engineer Rhoades, Commodore Badger, Admiral Russell and Commander Glass, which have been favorably reported to previous Congresses. The bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps, increasing the number of officers and giving to their officers actual rank, has been reintroduced. It will doubtless provoke the earnest opposition of line officers and bring about the usual corps contentions. In its present form it appears to be free from several objections previously urged against its passage. A proposition to permit naval officers to retire under conditions now prescribed by law for Army officers is thought to be a just measure. It would enable officers to retire with the next higher rank if, upon undergoing an examination, it is found that they are physically disqualified, and class race this year, that the incapacity has been occasioned in the line of duly. Another bill, changing the title of the Naval Observatory to that of the National Observatory, and authorizing the appointment of civilians as director and assistant director, will meet with much opposition in naval circles

In the past there has been practically no limit to the steam pressure which vessels of the Navy could carry on official trials to determine their horse power or speed preliminary to their acceptance by the Government. The advisability of restricting the steam pressure of engines to the limits prescribed in the designs of the machinery and in the provisions of the contract under which they were built, has long been a subject of serious consideration among the more conservative engineers of the Navy. Recently Secretary Herbert's attention was called to the importance of issuing orders governing the accept we after speed trials of new ships, and prescrible the extent to which contractors may go in the quantity of steam pressure to be in the bollers erried. The Escretary's decision in the matter has just been made public. It reverses the old rule which applied in speed trials, and establishes new and rafer regulations therefor. ance by the Government. The advisability of re-

STEAM PRESSURE RESTRICTED. In effect, the Secretary directs that hereafter the steam pressure of vessels undergoing trial shall any time exceed that which they were designed to carry, with 5 per cent added as a margin. The new rule has already aroused the criticism of engineers. It is taken for granted that the builders of vessels now undergoing construction will protest against the enforcement of the new requirements ships, and therefore lessen the premiums for an excess over contract stipulations. The new rule will probably be first applied to the Monteomery, whose official trial will take place in a few days. Her steam pressure will be twelve pounds less than that of her sister ship, the Detroit, which made 18.71 knots.

Unusual activity in Naval ordnance matters soon he become the contract of the state of the state

her sister ship, the Petron, which will be seen as a six of six of the coming tests will embrace of armor, guns, gun-carriages, projectibes of the colt. 18.71 knots.
Unusual activity in Naval ordnance matters may soon be looked for. The coming tests will embrace trials of armor, kuns, gun-carriages, projectiles and powder. They will take place at Indian Head. At the Torpedo School trials of the Howell, Hall and Whitehead torpeloes will continue, and others with torpedo nets will be ended. The first test of interest to take place this week will be that of a plece of the Maine's side armor. The plate is seventeen inches thick, and has been treated by the Harvey process. Following this trial of armor, there will be experimental tests with the first of the recently completed big 13-inch guns, four of which are intended for the battleships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts.

Probably the most novel of the coming trials will be that of an 8-inch gun, which is the first to be made in this country of nickel steel.

FAILURES OF STATE AND PRIVATE PANKS. OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW THAT 560 HAVE SUS-

PENDED THIS YEAR, AND 72 RESUMED. Washington, Sept. 24.-Statistics compiled from official data show that from January to September, this year, 560 State and private banks in the United States failed and that seventy-two have resumed business. In the same time 155 National party felled seventy of which have resumed. banks has recently been published in these dispatches. The following table gives the number of failures, etc., of State and private banks since Janu-ary 1, 1893:



MR. VAN ALEN'S RHODE ISLAND FRIENDS. Washington, Sept. 24.-The appointment of James J. Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy was recom-mended by ex-Governor Honey, the member of the Democratic National Committee for Rhode Island; two Democratic Congressmen from the State, Lapham and Page; the delegates from that State to the last Democratic National Convention, the Rhode Island Democratic State Committee, David S. Baker, jr., the Democratic candidate for Gov-ernor in 1883, and the other candidates of that party in the last State election, and also by thated States Senator Aldrich and other citizens of Rhode Island.

FOR DEPORTING CHINESE. Washington, Sept. 24.-Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Attorney-General Olney stating

in effect that the Treasury will pay all expenses incurred for deporting Chinese under the Geary law, as far as its means will permit. The execu tion of the law is thrown upon the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Olney has officially stated the position of the Department to be as fol-

"Marshals and their deputies have been in-PROFESSOR CHAKRAVARTI ON THEOSOPHY.
Washington. Sept. 24.—The Academy of Music was crowded to-night by a cultured audience gathered to hear Professor Chakravarti, of India, on theosophy. He was introduced by George M. Coffin, a member of the local society, and for nearly two hours entertained his hearers with an interesting and instructive lecture. Professor Chakravarti has been in attendance upon the World's Congress of Religions at Chicago, and sails from New-York on Tuesday on his return to India.

Hard to Suit

Are those that find not what is desired in FURNITURE

FIENT'S, 100 West 14th St. structed that the warrants issued by the court

THURSDAY'S BIG MATCH.

PREPARING FOR THE LAMPLIGHTER-TAM-MANY RACE.

HEAVY BETTING AT EVEN MONEY-NOTES OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.

The Guttenburg track was visited by many peryesterday who desired to look over the scene of the great equine battle of next Thursday, The ones who had never visited the place before were both the Army and Navy have already been intro- greatly surprised to find a first-class mile track, with excellent buildings and other appurtenances that go to make a good racecourse. No matter what is said about the Guttenburg officials or the track. the fact remains that two of the greatest horses that ever raced on the American turf are to meet there in a race at one and one-quarter miles for tie,000 on next Thursday.

Lamplighter arrived at the track yesterday morn ing and was as gentle as the collie Cora, which has been his constant companion since he was ing his hay in a roomy box stall, Matthew Byrnes and A. McKeever arrived at the track to select quarters for Tammany. There were a number of borsemen present, and Lamplighter was criticis by every one present, Mr. Byrnes said: "Lamplighter is the soundest horse I ever saw, notwith standing the severe campaigns he has been through. He could race with safety over a turnpike, as his feet are like steel and his legs like iron. He has not the remotest sign of a wind puff on his legs, He seems to be in perfect condition."

Turning to G. B. Morris, Mr. Byrnes went on: "It is too bad to beat a horse like him, but I will take him into camp on Thursday." The veteran trainer said: "Ef that ther Tammany hoss beats that Lamplighter hoss ther will be er chance ter buy some racehosses mighty cheap.

READY TO PAY MORE FOR LAMPLIGHTER. Walbaum said: "There has been some talk about the price paid for Lamplighter. I can't realize what was the matter with some of the owners the leading stables who were interested race tracks. I went to that sale with the firm belief that I would be forced to give at least \$30,000 for Lamplighter, and was greatly

surprised when I secured him for \$20,000." Mr. Walbaum sent for the superintendent of the track and instructed him to accompany Messrs. Byrnes and McKeever around the track so that any uneven or hard places which they might see could be remedied before the race. Mr. Byrnes said that his horse's feet were not of the best and that he did not care to race him over a hard track." "Tell the superintendent what you want and I will see that the track is made to suit you and your horse," was Mr. Walbaum's reply.

A crowd watched the three men as they slowly made a circuit of the track. When they returned, Mr. Byrnes said it was one of the best tracks he ever looked at and he was greatly pleased at the prospect of the record's being broken on Thursday.

"The stretches are so long that it will give Lamplighter an advantage he did not have at Brooklyn, although Tammany likes a long stretch," was Mr. Byrnes's comment when asked how he thought his horse would race over the track. Marcus Daly is expected on Tuesday. Mr. Daly has not seen a first-BETTING ON THE BACE.

There has been some heavy betting at evens on the race, as every racegoer is a decided partisan of

It is the intention of the Hudson County Jockey Club to construct a new grandstand, with three tiers of seats capable of seating as many persons as the stand at Monmouth Park. The management has determined to fight the trucks on this side of the river until they agree to divide the dates of the legitimate racing season in such a manner that Brooklyn, Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, Guttenburg, Brighton Beach and Westchester shall have an equal number of racing days. In regard to the early spring and late fall, the New-Jersey tracks are capable of arranging the dates amica-

At Saratoga next year it is the intention of the sociation to cive thirty stakes. Six of them are worth flow cach to the winner, guaranteed HE SAYS THE NEGRO DESERVED DEATH. by the association.

TO SHIP TAMMANY WEDNESDAY. Tammany will be shipped to Guttenburg

Wednesday. It is likely that Tenacious or Sir Matthew will accompany him.

J. W. Rogers intends to sell some of the horses

in his stable at public sale at the close of the racing season. J. J. McCufferty will sell at least twenty horses out of his stable. McCaf-ferty realizes that he has made a mistake in racing an extensive stable, as an attack of sickness which is contagious costs more than two good season was at its best, so that there is a large amount on the losing side of the McCafferty led-

William Lakeland is preparing Domino for the three-year-olds in the early part of the season, and is likely to prove dangerous in the all-aged diision should be fully recover from the injuries received in the race for the American Derby at

St. Leonards never fully recovered from the ef fects of his journey to the West,

THE REENES' STABLE NEXT YEAR.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's stable for 1894 promises to be fully as strong as the stable of the present year. With forty yearlings from which to develop the two-year-old division, all of them selected with the greatest care, it would be strange indeed if some of them did not turn out to be first-class

The racing of last week did not come up to th races at the fall meetings in former years.

Gleamoyne's fast race places him in the forer

rank of the sprinters. Glenmoyne was sick all rank of the sprinters. Glemmone was sick all summer. His allment seemed to be indigestion. He acted and looked as if he had jaundice, as his eyes and the inside of his nostrils were yellow as gold. At one time his trainer, J. W. Rogers, thought he would not recover. Owing to good care and judicious treatment, it is likely that Glemmone will completely recover his form.

William Hueston has reduced his stable by sales until he has only horses that will be raced next

colonel Ruppert is well pleased with this season's campaign, and hopes to do better next year. Colonel Ruppert is a valuable aid to the turf, and all true turfnen desire to see him succeed.

James McLaughlin has a small stable, but his colors are frequently first past the post. Mr. McLaughlin has many friends who are anxious to see his horses win. It is likely that the ex-champion fockey will race a fair sized stable of horses next year.

It is not generally known that Tammany was used as a stock horse this year. He was bred to six of the choicest bred mares owned by Marcus Daly last spring.

Daly last spring.

MR. LORILLARD'S PLANS.

MR LORILLARD'S PLANS.

It is not likely that more than twelve of the forty-live yearlings at Hancoms will be trained for next season's racing. Mr. Lorillard intends to spend the winter in California, and may make that State his permanent home.

The Washington Jockey Club intends to hold a twenty-live days' meeting, beginning becember 1. There will be racing all winter at the Try City track, which is controlled by George Eugenman. There is a nowability that Lamplighter, Morello, Tammany, Clifford, and Yo Tambien will race for a \$19,090 stake at the Hawthorne track in Chicago., E. Corrigan is said to have expressed a willingness to give that amount for the race.

GRAVESEND ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—Handconp. for all ages; one mile and a fur-long. Rudolph. 11s; Raveland. 111; Picknicker, 16s; Comanche, 100; Victorious, 100; Highland. 100; Terri-ler, 200.

Second race—Non-winners; for two-year-olds; special weights; five furiouse. Debblas: 118; Filtration, 115; Melody, 115; Halton, 115; Longdale, 111; Faciotim, 111; Discount, 111; Pecksonff, 111; St. Pat, 111; Torcheerer, 111; Nahma, 108.

Third race—Selling; for three-veriodds and upward; special weights; six furious—Wah Jim, 114; Chesa-leake, 109; Fairy, 100; Bolero, 102; Arab, 101; shadow, 206.

Shadow, 96.

Fourth race—Non-winners; for three-ver-olds and up-ward; six furlence. Fide-io, 112; Loak-treet, 112; Can-delabra, 112; Tulla Blackburn, 100; Saragas-sa, 102. delabra, 112; Tolia Blackbura, 103; Saragas-a, 103.

Fifth race—For maide: two-tear-olds; special weights
five forloads. Druin Major, 112; Endedt, 112; Haraford,
112; Anawanda, 112; Miss Principae cott, 112; Gordins,
112; Forlak, 111; Innocent, 100; Namey Lee, 169;
Grampian, 100; La Misere, 100; Namey Lee, 169; The
Jester, 109; Peace-maker, 109; Orinda, 100.

Sixth race—Selling; for three-year-olds; aparial weights,
six forloads. They fim, 113; Young Arion, 112; Rec
Banner, 106; Minnehahs, 104; Saragassa, 101; Shadow
97; Regimaid, 97; Cilo colt, 91.

CLIFTON ENTRIES FOR TODAY. First race-Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; five fulloops. McCormack, 126; Elmstone, 126; Bengoma, 126; St. Hubert, 120; Translt, 120; Benwin, 119; Manne B. B., 119; Tom Karl, 110; Fan Kins, 119; Exor-se, 119; Emblem, 119; Lumberman, 116; Morning Glory, 116; Gloriana, 115; Von Wart, 115. Second race—Selling; for two-year-olds; seven furloage Flyd, 105; Connors 105; Filiabeth, 105; Jane Josephs 103; Marble, 98; Clarus, 98; Romeo, 95; Provech, 95

FOR IMPAIRED VITALITY weakened energy, is wonderfully successful. Fiction, 95; War Lord, 95; Sadle W., 95; Mary Winifred

Third rate-Selling; for three-year-olds, six and a half furlongs. Themis colt, 113; Darkness, 104; Perrier Jonet, 101; Lansing, 99; Captain McChesney, 28; Wheeler, 98; Fidget, 95; Sir Richard, 95; Miss Boss, 92; Queen Enid, 92; Little Nell, 90; Bryan, 99; Onya, 87; Industry, 87.

87; Industry, 87.

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward; five furious. Tonno, 97; Mabel Glenn, 97; Marquerite, 97; Watterson, 97; Paneay 97; Little Fred. 97; Zingara, 72; Minule S., 97; Hanest Tom, 97; Gray Eagle, 97; Interior, 97; Gray Eagle, 97; tarian, 97.

"fifth race—Scilling; for three-year-olds and upward
mile. Flatlands, 109; Tom Flynn, 106; Miss Kuts
; Frown Idle, 103; Hordy Fov. 103; Larghetto, 107,
hax, 101; Old Pepper, 106; Foxford, 98; Spartacus
Adjourn, 98; Faylor, 97.

s Alpura, 9s; Paylor, 9r.

sixth race-Selling for three-year-olds and upward;
our and a half forlongs. Willia McAuliffe, 100; Ed.
onnolly, 100; Elect. 100; Cheddar 100; Glitter 11, 100;
nowball, 100; Magie, 97; Halerburst, 97; Eayberry,
7; Tube Rose, 97; Nelle R., 97; Edita Belmont, 97;
lanhattan, 97; Haleron, 97; Goldstep, 97.

A CHARGE TO HIMSELF.

DR. PARKHURST'S FIRST SERMON SINCE SPRING.

HE SAYS THE PREACHER MUST BE A MAN OF THE WORLD-THE PULPIT SHOULD BE NO ABSTRACTION

A large congregation gr eted the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday when he entered his pulpit at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church for was confessedly a charge to himself and was Will it not be a time for all nations to turn aside based on the passage from I Peter; "If any man for a few weeks or months from everything else speak let him speak as the oracles of God," He

I know of no more direct way of initiating the work of our Church year than by delivering this morning a direct and understriking charge to this pulpit, and to the world ever took toward the evangelization of man who to-day resumes his occupancy of it. If we as a church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a higher and church are going to keep up to a second church are going to keep up to a second church are going to keep up to a second church are going to be a second church are going t a church are going to keep up to a higher and clearer tone this year than last, it is not in the pew, not in the

pulpit, that the key must first of all be put on.

The preacher must first of all be thoroughly and passionately a man of the world, all ears to every sound that breaks the silence, all eyes to every vision that crowds the air, all nerves to every impact that arise from the times in the midst of which his apasticship is to be rendered. The pulpit, I am anxious to have it feet, is in no sense an abstraction. Everything must reach the eye and heare and tonque of the preacher in accents of irrestible appeal. There is no sphere of inquiry, there is no range of experience, that he ought not to gather up into his own being and life. It is not enough to have a theory that such and such things exist, and to no around with a nicely folded map in his vest pocket, Second-handed impressions are limp. There is no pull

Facts and truths in their own aboriginal personal ty need to become in the preacher a personal perception and not a feeling, and to be made thus a kind of mearnation of all that is roing, so that each event which transpires, each kalchioscopic change that devolves in the current of the drift of apinion, in the evolution of ald mee, a new element in his own 1 is and or felt by him in his own person.

In his treatment of the other side of his theme,

If we preachers were not so auxious to put our own personal stamp upon our congregations, the Almichty Spirit of God would have a good deal better chance to out His stemp there. From what I know of modern reachers, both by experience and by observation, I judge that there is not a class of people agoing that has more need of fighting against an interior devil of conceit and self-consciousness. I believe that we preachers are some of us using our Hible in a very indocent and slipshod hind of way; that we are trying to make it do work that God never intended it to do, and that we are use suming to employ the old divine revelations which it records, as sub-stitutes for revelations just as direct and twing which we preachers ought to receive each for our

In speaking of a competition sometimes referred to as existing between the press and the pulpit,

and can be no competition. They occupy distinct grounds. They issue from distinct centres. They are animated by distinct dispirations, and no more resemble each other tops white and glistining beneath the baptism of the

THE REY. C. B. TYNDALL, HOWEVER, CONDEMNS THE ROANOKE OUTRAGE.

Rev. C. H. Tyndall, of the Broome Street Tabernacle, selected as the subject for his sermon last night "Free Trade," and, as a prelude, spoke of the recent trouble at Roanoke, Va. Mr. Tyndall mought that the negro deserved what he got for his brutal deed, but it was the law that should have punished him, and Mayor Trout and the militia did their duty nobly. He thought, because a crime was committed, there was no excuse for anther taking place. In his opinion, there was less excuse for the crime of the citizens than for that of the negro. In conclusion, he said that by such acts the people of the South were educating the negroes to take the law in their own hands later or. Some day the situation might be reversed, and the negroes might be doing the chasing.

Academy of Music for the winter, and will hold in ofternoon and evening meeting there every Sunday. Yesterday afternoon, to a crowded house, Mrs. Margaret Bottome talked of the "Gladness of the People in the Autumn of Life." The Rev. C. H. Yatman, who leads the meetings, also spoke, and Mrs. Kress, soloist, sang, and Miss A. C. becker recited a selection. An autumn leaf was given to all who entered. At the evening meeting the Rev. C. H. Yatman took as his subject. "We Do All Fede as a Leaf." Mrs. Krees and Mr. Walters same. Music was furnished by a double orchestra. Misa G. H. Libby is the leader of the woman's work.

THE CAUSE OF COMMERCIAL CRISES.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., at Association Hall esterday, took for his subject the permanent cure cure for commercial crises save in a new social order, which fact was evidenced in the uniformity with which panies occur under all forms of government, under all conditions of population, under all systems of banking. He argued for a wider social co-operation in production and pleaded for the breathing of a soul into society. He said that the present economic system was a dismal fullure; that it was the wildest of wildcat banking from the broadcat international and national point of view. At the present rate the world was going hopelessly in dobt, and the present social order was responsible for it.

A FAREWELL TO THE OLD CHURCH.

Yesterday morning's service in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in West Fourteenth-st., was the last regular service of the church in its old building before its removal to the new edifice, in Ninetyfifth-st., near Central Park, West, Although exercises were held in the church in the evening, when Dr. Wylle, the pastor; Dr. Alexander, Dr. Harrower, Dr. Halsey and Dr. Buebanan delivered appropriate addresses, Dr. Wylle told his hearers that he considered the farewell was said to the old church yesterday morning, because it was then at he preached a sermon there for the last time. Nearly all of next week will be devoted to the remonies attending the dedication of the new building. They will begin on Sunday evening with sermon by the Rev. George Alexander. On Monlay evening, October 2, a reception will be given by the Young People's Association of the Scotch Church, Tuesday evening, October 2, an inter-denominational meeting will be held, at which periodical meeting wal be fired, at which brominent elergymen of the city will speak. On Wednesday evening, October 4, there will be a devotional meeting of praise and prayer. On Thursday evening, October 5, pastors of neighboring Presbyterian churches will offer their greetings to the old church in its new home. On Friday evening, October 6, there will be a church sociable.

AN ABANDONED SCHOONER TOWED TO PORT. The schooner William Smith, Captain Chichester,

arrived here yesterday from Southport, S. C. She was dismasted at sea on August 24, lost her deck-houses, and was abandoned by her crew. The lyde steamer Seminole found her and took her to authport, where she was temporarily repaired, and started for New-York with a load of pine lum-ber, in tow of the tug Sea King. The second day out she began to teak so badly that she had to put back to get a steam pump. This was kept at work all the way up, all her surplus dry wood being burned in keeping the boilers heated. She was waterlogged and hard to tow. Captain Chichester says he saw twelve derelicts

at Southport. Two were hull up and were sant to contain dead bodies. The negroes of the town were afraid of them, and one night a woman named Kate Stewart, who kept a hotel, cut one of them loose from the wharf and let it drift away. She said it "noodooed" her business.

Pennsylvania Ralfroad. Thursday, September 28, Tourist Agent on train. Special coaches for ladles and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9 a. m. Other dates, October 2 and 6.

AN INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE

DR. TALMAGE'S SUGGESTION FOR THE BE-GINNING OF THE YEAR 1900.

HE WOULD HAVE A VAST CELEBRATION AT THE DEATH OF THE OLD AND THE BIRTH OF THE NEW CENTURY-A GREAT

STRIDE IN EVANGELIZATION. The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached a sermon of unusual interest to a large audience at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday, his subject being "The Nineteen-hundredth Anniversary; a Proposition Concerning It." The text was taken from Isalah ix, 6, "To us a child is born," Dr. Talmage said in

"Beautiful and appropriate is the custom of celebrating the anniversary of the birth of a hu-man being. So, also, nations are accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of their birth, and the anniversary of the birth of their great her deliverers or benefactors. But all other birthday an-niversaries are tame compared with the Christmas festivity. We shall soon reach the nineteen-hundredth anniversary of that happlest event of all time. As that season will be the nineteen-hundredth anniversary of a Saviour's birth, I now nominate that a great international jubilee or exposition be opened in this cluster of cities by the seacoast on Christmas Day, December 25, 1900, to be continued for at least one month into the year 1901

and emphasize the birth of the greatest Being

who ever touched our planet?

queens of the earth would not send their representatives; they would come themselves. days of such celebration would do more to tell the world who Christ is than any other thirty years. It would be the turning point in the world's destiny. "How would you have such an international jubilee conducted? Answer: All arts should be marshalled, and art in its most attractive and impressive shape, First; Architecture, While all academies of music and all churches and all great halls would be needed, there should be one great auditorium erected to hold such an audience as has never been seen on any sacred occasion in America. And in that mighty concert hall and preaching place which I suggest for this nineteen-hundredth anniversary, let music crown our Lord. Let Scripture and Painting do their best. Added to all this, I would have a floral decoration on a scale never equalled. Let there be banquets for the poor, the feeding of scores of thousands of people of a world in which the majority of the inhabitants have never yet had enough to eat. "Such a stupendous movement cannot be extemperized. It will take seven years to get ready for such an overtowering celebration, and the work ought to begin speedly in churches, in colleges, in legislatures, in congresses, in parliaments and in all styles of national assemblages."

AUTUMN WEATHER AT THE FAIR.

THE PIG ATTENDANCE AT THE GREAT EXPOSI-TION KEEPS UP. Chicago, Sept. 24.-Umbrellas, waterproofs and

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Indicated to-day at the Exposition to keep dry and warm. There was no heavy or steady rain, but the day's enjoyment of the silent Exposition was marred by decidedly unpleasant autumn weather. The people passed through the pay gates just the same, and to see the same parts of the Exposition that they have been coming to see every sunday since the first of May-the art treasures, the Plaisance resorts and the architectural beauties of the Fair, The only special incident was a private display at

night for the press, officials and electrical experts of the "cloud projector," an invention of L. H. Rogers, of Cleveland. The exhibition was given on east plaza of the Administration Building. The projector is an electrical apparatus for throwigns, pictures and characters of any descripion in legible outlines upon the clouds several thousand feet so that they can be plainly seen and read from the earth.

read from the earth.

The weekly attendance keeps on increasing, and it is predicted by many that 20,000,000 people will be the paid record for the six months. The total attendance for last week was 1,133,482, making a grand total up to date of 13,504,776. The paid admissions yesterday were 213,452.

CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA.

usual. They numbered two instead of three, and the programmes were abbreviated one-half. The discussions of the day had reference mainly to "The Relation of Christianity to America." That was the subject of a scholarly and eloquent address given in the afternoon meeting by Professor | They are: Thomas O'Gorman, of the Catholic University at Washington, while the subject of the Rev. Dr. Da- dent for the issue and sale of bonds to raise the him, was, "What Religion Has Wrought for Amer-

In the evening another excellent contribution to the discussion was made by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, who spoke on "The Present Religious Con-

dition of America." One other feature of the evening meeting was an

hiress by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, the well-nown London preacher. A DOCTOR'S PLUCKY STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR

Charles Kemp was committed at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with burglary by Dr. Thomas B. Enders, of No. 153 West One-hun-dred-and-twenty-first-st. Kemp is a big, powerful fellow, and gave the doctor a hard struggle before he was finally subdued. In court he was recognized by William J. Hamilton, of No. 329 St. Nicholas-ave. as the burgiar who had robbed his house a few

At 5:50 o'clock yesterday morning Kemp broke into the front window of the doctor's house. In the dim light he stumbled over a chair and knocked a case of instruments from the mantel. The noise awoke the doctor, and, as he came out armed with a revolver, he saw the burglar dash into the hall-way and into the rear yard. There the doctor grappled with him, and in the struggle dropped

Kemp finally broke away and ran back into the house to get out of the window by which he had entered. He was half way out when Dr. Enders clutched him and shouted at the top of his voice. His cries nwoke the other tenants in the house and they added their voices to his. A policeman came up and with his help the burglar was subdued.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH PRESSURE OFF THE SOUTHERN NEW-ENG-LAND COAST. Washington, Sept. 21.-A trough of low pre-

tends from the upper lake region to Texas. An area of high pressure is central off the southern New-England coast. A second high area has moved from Idaho to Eastern Montana. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and middto Mississippi valleys. The temperature has falled In the Northwest and has remained nearly stationary

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England generally fair, followed by showers anday afternoon or night in Vermont and Northern New Hanqshire; slightly warmer in northern Vermont; south

Jersey, Delaware, Macyland and the District of Coumbia, showers, prec.d.d by fair to-night in New-Jersey, Eastern New-York and Northern Pennsylvania; east winds. For West Virginia, W stern Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers; southous; winds becoming westerly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS,



in this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording batometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tithune Office, Sept. 25, 1 a. m.-The weather yester day was fair, though overast in the late afternoon. The temperature ranged between 55 and 73 degrees, the average (54%) being 2% lower than on Saturday, and 7% lower than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day will probably be rainy in and near New-York. grace, radiate for the common ce —health. The

with the judicion enhood, womanhood, and motherhood, it's supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted a her needs, regulating, strengthening, and curing, the derangements of the sex.

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbances, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes. It's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it is refunded.

Reed & Barton, SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. For Sale Everywhen A book on Dermatology with every cake.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES

THE ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS WHICH VETERANS ARE DIS-

CUSSING-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADAMS EXPECTED HERE.

Past Department Commander A. E. Sholes, of Georgia, has been visiting comrades in the East recently. In some of the posts by which he has been welcomed he has narrated the experiences of an ex-Union soldier in the South. Comrade Shole has had abundant opportunity for forming rip conclusions during the last twenty-old year, during which he has visited every Southern de partment. He believes that it would have been much better for the comrades living in the South if the National Encampment at Detroit had carried out Past Commander-in-Chief Veazey's recom-

mendation, and had created separate departments

in the South for colored veterans. He related

many instances which came under his personal ob-

servation showing that the present system worked

badly for both white and colored veterans. Comrade Sholes mustered in the first G. A. R. post in Augusta, Ga. There are now nine posts in that city. The condition of the order in the South ought to receive more attention in the stronger departments of the North. It has taken constant effort to keep the campfires burning. In the departments of Georgia and South Carolina there are less than 600 members.

As an illustration of the vast amount of work to be done by the members of the Grand Army on Memorial Day, he remarked that there were eightythree National cemeteries in the South containing 233,000 graves of Union soldiers, 140,000 of them unnamed dead. In the department of Georgia there were 37,000 graves to be cared for and decorated, which are situated eighty miles from Augusta The post in Augusta has only twenty comrades to do the work. There are 14,000 graves in South Carolina, sixty miles from the nearest G. A. R. post. Last Memorial Day a service was held at Andersonville, which contains 14,000 graves.
Only 7,000 flags-half of the number needed received from the Quartermaster-General. He hoped that another Memorial Day would not be allowed to pass without seeing neglect like this remedied. Nearly every grave in the soldiers' cometeries of the South was filled by a comrade who left his Northern home to fight for the Stars and Stripes. He was surely worthy of equal honor with those more fortunate defenders of the Union whose bones repose on their native soil.

A PLAN FOR PENSION PAYMENTS.

In the September number of "Home and Country," Comrade Joseph W. Kay advocates the proposition to liquidate in one payment to the pensioner the total amount of his claim upon the Government. Chicago, Sept. 24.—Sunday's sessions of the Par-l'ament of Religions were fewer and briefer than ten times the sum of his pension for one year. In discussing a scheme of this kind, Comrade Kay

> "Two things only are absolutely necessary to make this feasible, all else is matter of detail. "First-The authority of Congress and the Presi-

dd James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate money required.

Burch of New-York, who immediately followed "Second—That a surrender value be placed on every pension now in force or hereafter to be granted, so that the certificate may be cancelled

by a single payment. "I am well aware that persons lacking in patriotism will disapprove anything which will require the payment of large sums of money to the pensioners; and on the same principle that those who favor the issue of a wildcat currency by State banks, such as preceded the present system, will

not favor what is here proposed. "On the other hand, every war veteran, every patriot, every one interested in the success of the National banking system, every merchant, every advocate of tariff reform, and indeed all the people of the present generation will welcome the relief from taxation which a solution of the pension problem in the way herein suggested must, as

natural consequence, bring about." REUNION OF "SCOTT'S 900."

Commander Thomas W. Smith, of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, wants all his old comrades of the 11th New-York Cavalry, better known as "Scott's 900," to remember that the next reunion will be held at Peekskill Thursday, October 12 Men who served in the regiment are requested to communicate with Comrade Smith, No. 300 Thirdave. The 11th had numerous adventures on land and water. It served in the Armies of the Potomac, the Gulf and the Cumberland. It lost more men at sea than any other regiment. Its service in the owlands of Louislana increased its record of dead, which was exceeded by but one mounted regin

from the State. Comrades of Farnham Independent Veterans, No , formerly Noah S. Farnham Post, No. 458, are interested in a movement looking to the organization of the post as a part of the Grand Army. Many members do not sympathize with the att tude of the majority on the pension question and want to resume relations with the order. Comwill be present at the next meeting of the associa-tion, and if there are enough signatures the papers will be forwarded to the department headquarters at Albany. The proposition has the sympathy of prominent Grand Army men, and an application would doubtless be promptly acted upon by the Department Commander.

THE VOSBURGH ASSOCIATION FORMED A meeting was held on Thursday evening last at

No. 625 East One-hundred-and-fortieth-st. by comrades and friends of Colonel A. S. Vosburgh, who recently died, and an organization was formed, to be known as the A. S. Vosburgh Veteran Associa-tion. A. F. Miller, formerly captain of Company H. 71st Regiment, was elected president; S. L. Sentis, corporal of Company F, secretary; H. F. Liebeman, sergeant-major of the regiment, treasurer. Comrades of the 71st Regiment who served under Colonel Vosburgh and desire to associate themselves with the organization, whose object will be to perpetuate his name, will address S. L. Sentis, secretary, No. 712 East One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st., New-York.

There is talk of forming a club in this city of veterans of the war who are willing to band themselves together and form a permanent organizain the band of brotherhood every true defender of the Republic and work to increase such member-ship; second, to secure to members every right and privilege to which they may be entitled, and, third, to vote for those who respect and

honor them. Senior Vice-Department Commander E. son, of this city; Past Commander Joseph W. Kay.
of Brooklyn, and Comrade John Schotts, of Yonkers, a member of the Department Council of ministration, are having their claims to the office of department commander discussed by their comrades. The election is still six months off, and there is plenty of time for electioneering.

Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams plates an early visit to this city. A royal reawalts him here.